

In the "Daily Worker" of December 19, 1947, page 3, appeared an article captioned "Marcantonio Hits Black List, Smear of IWO" which reflected that Marcantonio, a vice president of the International Workers Order, in an extension of remarks in the Congressional Record (December 17, 1947) stated: "The attempt of the Attorney General to question the loyalty of the International Workers Order is a travesty of justice and a blow below the belt against the distinguished record and achievements of this organization." (61-7341A)

National Negro Congress

The Philadelphia "Independent" of October 17, 1937, reflected that Marcantonio attended the second national convention of the National Negro Congress held October 15 to 17, 1937, at the Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He spoke at the October 16 session.

(61-6728-303 p. 4,8)

The "Daily Worker" of November 16, 1940, carried an article styled, "Negro Congress State Conference Opens Here Today" which reflected that Marcantonio would speak at the New York State conference of the National Negro Congress to be held that day at the Park Palace, New York City.

(61-7559-A)

A reliable confidential informant advised that on June 12, 1942, a "Victory Mass Meeting" against discrimination was held in Park Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, under the auspices of the National Negro Congress, the Jewish Peoples Committee, and Spanish Lodges Nos. 4792 and 4832 of the International Workers Order. Marcantonio, Adam Clayton Powell, Peter V. Cacchione, Communist city councilman, Bernard Barkany, national secretary of the Jewish Peoples Committee, and others spoke.

They adhered closely to the Communist Party line on the subjects of Marcantonio's and Cacchione's measures against discrimination, the twenty year pact between Russia and England, the "democratic" nature of Russia, and the necessity for a western front against Germany. Barkany demanded that George Sokolsky be arrested as a Japanese agent because he attacked Marcantonio as a "Red" in his newspaper column. (CI [REDACTED]; 100-3-4-539)

A reliable confidential informant disclosed that on October 18, 1942, a national emergency conference against lynching was held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, under the auspices of the National Negro Congress in protest against three Mississippi lynchings. It was decided at the conference to form a National Emergency Committee to Stop Lynchings. Marcantonio was elected president of the Committee.

(CI [REDACTED] 100-210026-73 p.34)

A reliable confidential informant reported that Marcantonio spoke at the Eastern Seaboard Conference mass meeting held by the National Negro Congress April 11, 1943, at 132 West 138 Street, New York City. He praised the powerful Red Army and spoke in dispraise of Fascists, Red baiters, and reactionaries.

(CI [REDACTED] 61-6728-295)

A reliable confidential informant reported that Marcantonio was to speak at a mass "Negro Trade Unionist Rally" to be held by the National Negro Congress on March 23, 1947, at the Golden Gate Ballroom, New York City.

American League for Peace and Democracy (CI [REDACTED] 61-6728-599)

The "Daily Worker" of March 4, 1939, contained an article captioned "City American League Parley Set for April 1" which listed Marcantonio as an endorser of a call for the fifth New York City Conference of the American League for Peace and Democracy to be held at the Mecca Temple, New York City.

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, appendix part IX, first section, pages 402 and 403, Marcantonio is listed as a member of the Advisory Board of the National Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy. (61-7582-1298)

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part IX, page 1713, it is reflected that Marcantonio was a sponsor of the Washington Tom Mooney Committee, a subsidiary of the Washington branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy and that it was set up for the sole purpose of propaganda for the appearance in Washington of Tom Mooney at the Mayflower Hotel on June 6, 1939. (61-7582-1298)

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

The "Daily Worker" of October 19, 1942, page 8, contained an article captioned "Century of the Common Man" in which it was stated that Marcantonio was one of the sponsors of a dinner to be held under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee on October 27, 1942, at the Astor Hotel, New York City.

(100-7061-A)

A reliable confidential informant revealed that a meeting of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was held on May 17, 1948, at Madison Square Garden and that Marcantonio in a speech requested a "democratic Greece," a free Israel, and a free Spain. He said the Mundt Bill meant Fascism today, he defended the rights of Communists and urged collaboration with Russia.

A reliable confidential informant advised that on June 24, 1948, Marcantonio spoke at a meeting of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City. He was advertised as a speaker for the meeting in the "Daily Worker" of June 21, 1948.

American Youth Congress

(CI [REDACTED]; 100-7061-1652, 1653)

In "The Roosevelt Red Record and Its Background" by Elizabeth Dilling, published by the author, 1936, page 257, it is reflected that Marcantonio was a sponsor of the "American Youth Exhibit" sponsored by the American Youth Congress June 1 to July 1, 1936, at 295 Madison Avenue, New York City.

(Bureau Library)

In the "Daily Worker" of January 30, 1941, appeared an article styled "5000 New York Youth To Meet Against Lend Lease Bill" which reflected that Marcantonio would speak at a rally sponsored by the New York Youth Congress at the Mecca Temple, New York City on the Friday following.

(61-7559-A)

In the Washington "Star" of February 9, 1941, an article reflected that the American Youth Congress sponsored a "Town Meeting of Youth" on February 7 to 9, 1941, at Washington, D. C., at which Marcantonio spoke.

(116-19552-7 p.8)

In the "Daily Worker" of July 4, 1941, page 3, appeared an article captioned "Youth Congress Opens Convention in Philadelphia" in which it was stated that Marcantonio was to speak at the seventh American Youth Congress that evening at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(100-3587-A)

Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

The 10th anniversary journal of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade reflects greetings from Marcantonio.

(100-7060-416 p.13)

In the "Daily Worker" of March 22, 1939, appeared an article styled "Sponsors Spur Fund Drive for Disabled Vets" which listed Marcantonio as a sponsor of a concert and dance to be held on March 25, 1939, at the Royal Windsor, New York City, which was to be part of a campaign launched by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

(61-7561-276X6)

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part IX, page 1648, exhibit 2, which was stated to be the "Daily Worker" of February 21, 1940, listed Marcantonio as a signer of a protest letter to the President and to the Attorney General against the government's attacks on the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

(61-7582-298)

A letter dated March 4, 1943, on the letterhead of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to its members reflected that various members at that time in the armed forces had been removed from officers candidate schools and combatant units and had been given positions in non-combatant units. It stated that Marcantonio had been to see the President but to no avail as yet.

(CI [REDACTED]; 100-7061-434-p.5)

In the "Daily Worker" of September 20, 1946, appeared an article which stated "Communist vet leaders should appeal to all Communists and progressive veterans of World War II to participate in the parade and memorial service which will precede the opening of the first postwar convention of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade." The same issue listed Marcantonio as one of those who had sent greetings to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade on the occasion of its national convention.

(100-7060-352 p.7, 8)

The "Volunteer for Liberty," a publication of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in November, 1946, reported the activities of the above convention. It listed the following greeting from Marcantonio:

"I greet the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. They were the first fighters against Fascism. They fought alone against Mussolini, Hitler, and Franco despite the support given to these three by those who are now demanding a 'get tough' policy against the Soviet Union, the only nation that aided the Spanish people in their struggle against the aggression of Hitler, Mussolini, and Franco. Hitler and Mussolini have been disposed of, how about Franco? I am confident that the American people will resist the present day conspiracy to embrace Franco as an ally, the same Franco who had aided and abetted Hitler and Mussolini not only to destroy democracy in Spain but who gave aid to our enemies while they were shooting down and bombing American soldiers in World War II. The American people will adopt the 'get tough' policy; they will 'get tough,' not with our valiant fighting ally, the Soviet Union, but will 'get tough' with Franco and the pro-Franco elements within the United States."

(100-7060-352 p.15)

International Labor Defense*

In the book entitled "American Communism" by James Onal and G. A. Werner, New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, Incorporated, 1947, on page 231, it is stated: "The International Labor Defense itself supplied the proof of its control by that organization. In 1929 Fred Beal, a member of the Party led a strike in Gastonia, North Carolina, during which struggle shots were fired and a police chief was killed. Beal was sentenced to 20 years in prison for murder. Awaiting results of an appeal, Beal fled to Russia but becoming disillusioned with the Communist dictatorship, he returned to the United States and recanted his Communist views. The International Labor Defense, of which Vito Marcantonio, Member of Congress from New York, was the head, had raised funds for Beal and defended him in his trial. Following Beal's recantation the International Labor Defense refused to defend Beal because of his anti-Communist views. Nothing could have better demonstrated the Communist domination of the International Labor Defense."

(100-353453-1)

The "Daily Worker" of June 22, 1937, in an article entitled "Vito Marcantonio Elected President of the ILD at Washington Conference" revealed that he was elected president of the International Labor Defense on June 21 at the Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

(61-7559-1663X3)

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part IX, page 1376, it is reflected that Marcantonio was affiliated with the Non-Sectarian Committee for Political Refugees, an avowed affiliate of the International Labor Defense. (61-7582-1298)

In the "Daily Worker" of January 24, 1941, page 5, appeared an article captioned "1000 Here Protest Trial Frame-Up in Oklahoma" reflecting that Marcantonio spoke at a rally of the International Labor Defense at Manhattan Center, New York City, on January 22, 1941, protesting against the Oklahoma Syndicalist convictions of Communist Party members. (61-7559-A)

A letterhead dated December 4, 1946, on the letterhead of the Civil Rights Congress and signed by Marcantonio advised that the International Labor Defense had merged with the Civil Rights Congress which was maintaining the Prisoners Relief Fund, formerly handled by the International Labor Defense, and requested contributions. (NY conf. mail box; 61-10149-486, p. 40)

Civil Rights Congress

In the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress, First Session, September 2, 1947, page 20, Marcantonio is listed as a member of the initiating committee of a call to a conference on April 13, 1936, at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West 48th Street, New York City, which prepared for the Civil Rights Congress of April 27 and 28, 1946. (61-10149-536)

Confidential reliable informants reported that Marcantonio spoke at the Civil Rights Congress conference "To abolish America's thought police" held at Manhattan Center, New York City on October 11, 1947. He stated that the Civil Rights Congress and its supporters had to realize that they could not fight for the preservation of their civil rights unless they were ready and willing to defend the rights of members of the Communist Party. He said he had fought the Dies Committee since 1939 and that its contempt proceedings were a prelude to an attack on labor and that the attack on Communism could not be separated from the attack on labor. He said that he was going to fight against Congressman Parnell Thomas and the loyalty check program. He ended by stating that if people realize that it is a tough fight with all the wealth on the other side and learn not to fear the word "Communist" and recognize that the attack on the Communists is an attack on all, then they would keep America safe for democracy.

(Physical surveillance; 61-10149-547)

The Washington "Post" of September 23, 1948, page 6, contained an article styled "Civil Rights Group Advocates Wide Powers for President" reflecting that on September 22, 1948, members of a Civil Rights Congress group led by Thomas G. Buchanan, executive director of the local Civil Rights Congress who recently had been discharged by the Washington "Evening Star" for admitted membership in the Communist Party, held a press conference in the office of Marcantonio and released a statement calling upon the President to dismiss the indictments against the twelve Communist leaders. The group earlier had petitioned the Department of Justice to dismiss the indictments. (not yet in file)

The Schappes Defense Committee

The "Daily Worker" of January 6, 1943, page 3, contained an article captioned "Conference to Map Defense of Schappes" in which it was stated that Marcantonio would be a speaker at a meeting called for June 10, 1943, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City by the Schappes Defense Committee. (Morris (100-29A) Schappes faced a two year prison term for perjury in connection with the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigation of Communists in the New York Schools.)

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part IX, page 1557, Marcantonio was listed as a sponsor of the Schappes Defense Committee. (61-7582-1293)

League of American Writers

A reliable confidential informant reported that on June 26, 1940, the League of American Writers was to hold an anti-war rally at the Manhattan Center, New York City, and that Marcantonio was to speak.

(CI [REDACTED]; 61-3381-74 p.4)

In the "Sunday Worker" of June 8, 1941, page 3, appeared an article by Art Shields entitled "Writers Congress Scores War Drive" regarding the fourth Congress which had been called by the League of American Writers and held on June 6, 1941, at the Manhattan Center, New York City. In the article it was stated that Marcantonio spoke as president of the International Labor Defense and he is quoted as saying:

"The people who are persecuting the Communist Party and the Communists are using in America the same vehicle in which Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini rode into power. I say there is no difference in the persecution of a Thaelmann in Germany and the persecution of a Browder in the United States. with the crushing of the constitutional rights of the Communist Party begins the offensive against the constitutional rights of the rest of the people of the United States." (Ernest Thaelmann was a Communist leader in Germany who had been imprisoned by Hitler.) (100-28126-3)

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American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

On the program of the fourth annual conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, held at the Hotel Annapolis, Washington, D. C., on March 2-3, 1940, Marcantonio was listed as one of those conducting a panel discussion regarding Deportation and Right of Asylum. (61-7559-7332XL)

A reliable confidential informant reported on November 25, 1941, that Marcantonio was on the Executive Committee of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. (CI [REDACTED] 40-17121-3, pg. 11)

The summary of the proceedings of the sixth national conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, held May 9-10, 1942, at Cleveland, Ohio, listed Marcantonio as a member of the Board of Directors. (100-7046-189, pg. 6)

The "Daily Worker" of April 19, 1943, page 4, contained an article styled "National Leaders Honor Foreign Born Defenders", which reflected that Marcantonio spoke at a dinner in honor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, on April 17, 1943. He sharply warned against using deportation and denaturalization to "persecute" men like Harry Bridges, stating, ".....to persecute people whose only crime is that they were prematurely anti-Fascist, and are still militantly anti-Fascist. I refer to Harry Bridges." (100-7046A)

In the "Daily Worker" of October 29, 1943, page 4, appeared an article captioned "Conference on Foreign Born Opens Saturday", which reflected that Marcantonio was to be a speaker at the tenth national conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, to be held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on October 21, 1943. (100-7046A)

In a report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, September 26, 1945, page 111, it is reflected that Marcantonio was the chairman of the fifth annual conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on March 29-30, 1941, while the Communist policy of isolationism was in force. This conference adopted the following as part of a resolution: "These and other expressions of discrimination and intolerance stem directly from efforts of the Roosevelt administration to involve America in the European war."

The source of the above was described in the report as being the "Daily Worker" of March 31, 1941, page 4. (100-3-1324, pg. 111)

A release of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born reflected that Marcantonio would be a speaker at an action conference to be held by the organization on April 27, 1947, in the Gold Room of the Manhattan Center, New York City. (61-6317-10, pg. 10)

A letterhead of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, dated February 5, 1948, listed Marcantonio as a sponsor of the organization. (100-7046-298)

Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, appendix part IX, first section, page 822, Marcantonio is listed as a member of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder. (61-7582-1298)

In a pamphlet published by the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, in 1942, Marcantonio was listed as one of the "prominent Americans who favor presidential clemency for the release of Earl Browder." (40-3798-138)

In the "People's Voice" (New York Negro Communist line newspaper) of April 1, 1942, page 1, appeared an article entitled "Browder Plea taken to F. D. R.", in which it was reflected that Marcantonio made the closing speech before the Free Earl Browder Congress, held in New York City, in March, 1943. (40-3798A)

Young Communist League - American Youth for Democracy*

A reliable confidential informant reported that James West, Newark, New Jersey Young Communist League leader, told Gertrude Silverberg, Camden, New Jersey Young Communist League leader, that the opening session of the Young Communist League convention was to be held October 15, 1943 at the Manhattan Center, New York City, and that Earl Browder, Marcantonio, Ferdinand Smith, and Robert Thompson would speak. Browder, Smith, and Thompson all were national Communist Party functionaries at that time. (Tech. Surv. on CP headquarters, Newark, 100-3-28-190, pg. 6)

A pamphlet captioned "The Communist Fifth Column", consisting of reprints from the Chicago, Illinois Journal of Commerce article by Andrew Avery, dated July 1, 1946, listed Marcantonio as a supporter of the American Youth for Democracy, formerly the Young Communist League. (100-3-2018, pg. 24)

A reliable confidential informant reported that on December 20, 1946, Marcantonio spoke at a "Salute to Young America Rally" of the American Youth for Democracy, held at the Manhattan Center, New York City. He said, "The peace of America is dependent upon our ability to smash red-baiting." He also stated that the issue of world peace is dependent upon collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union. (phys. surv. 61-777-34, pg. 3, 804, pg. 38)

Bulletin number 1, dated December 10, 1947, of the New York State Communist Party Youth Commission, announced that the New York American Youth for Democracy would hold a mass rally on December 19, 1947, in St. Nicholas

Arena, New York City, in opposition to universal military training, and that Marcantonio and Paul Robeson would be the speakers. (100-3-2557, pg. 84)

American Peace Mobilization *

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, appendix part IX, second section, page 694, Marcantonio is listed as a sponsor of the Emergency Peace Mobilization which was held in Chicago, Illinois, August 31 to September 2, 1940, which launched the American Peace Mobilization. (61-7582-1298)

In the "Daily Worker" of December 14, 1940 appeared an article styled "1000 Hear Marcantonio at Pittsburgh Peace Rally", reflecting that Marcantonio spoke at a rally sponsored by the Western Pennsylvania Council of the American Peace Mobilization on December 13, 1940 at Carnegie Hall, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Speaking against the "administration's moves to war," he stated, "I voted alone four times, and if necessary I will vote alone a hundred times more." (61-104981)

A circular captioned "Your Call to a Workers Conference for Peace, Washington, D. C., January 25-27 (1941), sponsored by the National Council of the American Peace Mobilization", listed Marcantonio as a sponsor.

(61-10498-394 pg. 22) A reliable confidential informant provided a letter he had received, dated March 20, 1941, from Regina Rosen, Secretary of the Albany Council of the American Peace Mobilization, which listed Marcantonio as National Vice-Chairman. (City Manager Kirwin of Albany, 100-101161-8, pg. 2)

A handbill captioned "We Have Just Begun to Fight - No AKP", advertised a meeting for March 22, 1941 at Madison Square Park, New York City, to "demonstrate for peace." Marcantonio was listed as a speaker, and the meeting was called by the American Peace Mobilization, the National Negro Congress, and the New York Youth Congress. (61-10498-579)

In the "Daily Worker" of March 29, 1941, page 2, in an article captioned "Dean of Canterbury Seeks to Attend Peace Meeting", it was stated that Marcantonio was one of those extending the Dean an invitation to attend the American People's Meeting in New York City, on April 5-6, 1941, sponsored by the American Peace Mobilization. (61-104981)

A reliable confidential informant reported that Marcantonio spoke at an American People's Meeting sponsored by the American Peace Mobilization, on April 5-6, 1941, at Randall's Island, New York City. (CI [redacted] 61-10123-95)

Michigan Civil Rights Federation

Reliable confidential informants reported that Marcantonio was the main speaker at the evening session of the Civil Rights Federation Conference, held May 23, 1943 at the Masonic Temple, Detroit, Michigan.

He stated that appeasers brought up the question, "Why doesn't Russia attack Japan?" He stated that Russia was still bearing the main brunt of the war and that if she were forced into a two front war, such action would endanger the only army able to hold back the Jap-Nazi forces from invading our country.

He further stated that domestic Fascists in this country used the "red-bogey" as a means of defeating the war effort, that red-baiting was a formula used by Fascists, and that everyone should do away with fear of the Communists. He stated, "Don't stand off from a shop-Worker if he is a Communist. We should have a solid friendship with the Communists and all others to destroy Fascism in all its forms." He called Congressman Martin Dies a domestic Fascist, and defined a domestic Fascist as any person advocating "Japan first", any person who is anti-labor, a red-baiter, or who is against the Soviet Union. (Phys. Surv. 61-10149-197, pg. 8,9)

Public Use of Arts Committee

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, first section, page 584, Marcantonio was listed as a sponsor of the Public Use of Arts Committee, an auxiliary of the Artists Union.

(61-7582-1298)

Citizens Committee for Striking Seamen

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, first section, page 628, Marcantonio was listed as a member of the Advisory Board of the Citizens Committee for Striking Seamen, according to the "Daily Worker" of April 13, 1936, page 1. (61-7582-1298)

Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, first section, page 638, Maroantone is listed as a sponsor of the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, according to a letterhead of the organization, dated August 10, 1940. (61-7582-1298)

Consumers Union

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, second section, page 664, Maroantone is listed as a sponsor of the Consumers Union. (61-7582-1298)

Council for Pan-American Democracy

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, second section, page 673, it is stated that Maroantone was one of those supporting the Council for Pan-American Democracy. (61-7582-1298)

Descendants of the American Revolution

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, second section, page 689, it is stated that Maroantone had been associated with the Descendants of the American Revolution. (61-7582-1298)

First Congress of the Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples of the United States

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, second section, page 740, Maroantone was listed as a signer of the Call to the First Congress of the Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples of the United States. (61-7582-1298)

Win the Peace Conference

A pamphlet issuing a Call to a Win the Peace Conference, to be held April 5-6-7, 1946 at the F Street Auditorium, Washington, D. C., listed Maroantone as a sponsor. (100-344437-12)

New York Conference for Inalienable Rights

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, second section, page 776, Maroantone was listed as a sponsor of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights. (61-7582-1298)

A mimeographed bulletin published by the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights, entitled "Findings of the New York State Conference on Legislation for Democracy", listed Marcantonio as a speaker at the conference on February 14, 1941. (100-10117-3, pg. 10)

In the Sunday "Worker" of February 16, 1941 appeared the following quotation from the above speech of Marcantonio, after he had referred to the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigation of the Communist activities in the New York schools: "We have reached a different stage of the game now. It isn't a case of going to the legislature any more. American democracy has been saved twice before, in the American Revolution and in the Civil War, and in neither case was it saved by those who sit in the seats of the mighty. American democracy has been saved by the masses of the people." (100-10117-2)

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

A reliable confidential informant reported that Flo Wall, Ohio Valley Communist Party Section Organizer, on December 15, 1943 stated that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was planning to hold a meeting at Wheeling, West Virginia, and that Marcantonio would speak. (CI [redacted], 100-3-11-418, pg. 5)

The Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions

A reliable confidential informant advised on October 30, 1946 that Marcantonio was the principal speaker at a special meeting of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Advertising Division. (CI [redacted], 100-338892-105, pg. 12.)

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, first section, page 654, Marcantonio was listed in exhibit number 1 as a sponsor of the Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, which met in Washington, D. C. on June 7-9, 1940 and launched the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The exhibit was described as the Call to the conference. (61-7582-1298)

American Council on Soviet Relations

In the "Daily Worker" of July 22, 1942, page 3, appeared an article styled "Noted Citizens Urge P. D. R. to War on Finland", which reflected that Marcantonio was one of those who joined in an open letter to the President, sponsored by the American Council on Soviet Relations, urging that war be declared on Finland (then at war with Russia). (100-70454)

North American Spanish Aid Committee

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part II, page 1610, exhibit number 1, described as a folder of the North American Spanish Aid Committee, was stated to list Marcantonio as an endorser of the campaign to aid international volunteers which, the report states, was a project of the Communist-controlled North American Spanish Aid Committee. (100-7682-1298) pg. 5

North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

A form letter dated November 2, 1938, of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, listed Marcantonio as a national sponsor. (100-7058-29, pg. 5)

End Jim Crow in Baseball Committee

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, September 26, 1945, page 121, it is reflected that Marcantonio, "Communist fellow-traveler", was a member of the End Jim Crow in Baseball Committee, organised in 1945 and sponsored by prominent Communist Party members such as Peter V. Cacchione, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., William Gropper, Langston Hughes, Doxey Wilkerson, and Louis Weinstock. (100-3-1324, pg. 121)

Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, appendix part II, page 1566, Marcantonio was listed as a sponsor of the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee (an organization set up in defense of Mexican youth). (61-7582-1298)

Nature Friends of America* (Since 1935)

In the "German-American" (publication of the German-American Emergency Conference) of March 7, 1948, page 1, appeared an article styled "New York Nature Friends Holds Wallace Symposium", reflecting that Marcantonio would speak at the meeting to be held April 12, 1948 at the American Hall, New York City. (100-279704-123)

Workers Alliance*

The "Daily Worker" of August 26, 1938 carried an article entitled "Alliance to Meet Tonight on Elections", reflecting that Marcantonio was to speak at a meeting of the Executive Boards of the Workers Alliance in New York City on August 26, 1938, at the Manhattan Industrial High School. (61-7652-196X6)

Midwest Federation for Constitutional Liberties

A letterhead of the Midwest Federation for Constitutional Liberties, dated September 26, 1941, listed Marcantonio as a National Vice-chairman of the organization. (100-20834-5X, pg. 6)

Washington Committee for Democratic Action*

The Call to the Conference on Civil Rights, held on April 20-21, 1940 at the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., by the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, listed Marcantonio as a sponsor of the organization. (61-7559-7732X3)

New York Peace Association

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, page 1366, it is reflected that Marcantonio was a sponsor of a Greenwich Village mass meeting for peace, held at Public School Number 3, New York City, by the Greenwich Village chapter of the New York Peace Association, a Communist-inspired organization of the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact. (61-7582-1298)

National Right to Work Congress

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, page 1305, it is reflected that Marcantonio spoke at the National Right to Work Congress which was held in Washington, D. C., June 3-9, 1939. (61-7582-1298)

National Peoples Committee Against Hearst

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, page 1300, it is reflected that Marcantonio was a member of the National Peoples Committee Against Hearst, of the American League Against War and Fascism. (61-7582-1298)

Associated Blind, Inc.

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, page 1773, it is reflected that a letterhead of the Associated Blind, Inc., listed Marcantonio as a sponsor. (61-7582-1298)

School for Democracy

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, third section, page 927, Marcantonio is named as a member of the Directorate of the School for Democracy, described as "The Uptown edition of the Communist Party Workers School."

On page 930 in exhibit number 2, which is described as a catalog and program, January, 1942, for the School of Democracy, Marcantonio was listed as "Guest Lecturer - Legislation, Lobbying, and the Peoples Program." (61-7582-1928)

Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part II, third section, page 963, Marcantonio was listed as a member of the Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain. (61-7582-1298)

American Friends of the Chinese People

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part II, fourth section, page 1038, Marcantonio was listed as one of those issuing a call to a protest meeting against sending oil, scrap iron, and machinery to Japan in order to stop the Japanese air raid murders of Chinese. It was to be held under the auspices of the American Friends of the Chinese People. (61-7582-1298)

The Bronx Anti-Poll Tax Committee

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part II, fourth section, page 1104, Marcantonio was listed as a speaker at a rally of the Bronx Anti-Poll Tax Committee, to be held at Bunts Pointe Palace, New York City, on May 16 (year not stated). (61-7582-1298)

Comitato Assistenza Brigata Garibaldi (Friends of the Garibaldi Brigade)

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part II, fourth section, page 1121, Marcantonio was listed as a member of the advisory board of the Comitato Assistenza Brigata Garibaldi (the Italian equivalent of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, composed of individuals who fought in the Spanish Civil War on the Loyalists side). (61-7582-1298)

New Theater Group

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part II, section four, page 1144, Marcantonio was listed as a sponsor of Anti-Mar Theater Night presented by the New Theater Group, on February 13, 1946 at the National Press Club Auditorium, Washington, D. C. (61-7582-1298)

New York State Conference of Negro Youth

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part II, fourth section, page 1147, Marcantonio was listed as a sponsor

of the New York State Conference of Negro Youth, held April 15-16, 1944 at St. Marks E.S. Church, New York City. (61-7582-1298)

National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, fourth section, page 1168, Marcantonio was listed as a sponsor of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, in exhibit number 1 which is described as the newspaper "PM" of May 12, 1944, page 3. (61-7582-1298)

National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, fourth section, page 1172, Marcantonio was listed as a sponsor "in formation" of the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism. (61-7582-1298)

National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, appendix part IX, fourth section, page 1209, Marcantonio was listed as a member of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, organized in 1940. (61-7582-1298)

SPEECHES AT MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNIST INSPIRED OR SUPPORTED MEETINGS

In the "Daily Worker" of April 13, 1940, page 5, appeared an article entitled "Philadelphia Anti-Dies Rally to Hear Noted Authors", which announced a "huge" rally in Town Hall, under the auspices of the Committee for Peoples Rights, to be held April 19, 1940, and at which Marcantonio would speak. It stated that the meeting would demand an end of the "Dies Committee's trampling on the Bill of Rights." (61-7559-11076)

A reliable confidential informant reported that the Harlem Victory Council was supported by the Negro Commission of the Communist Party, and that its purpose was to organize the negroes for national defense under the leadership of the Communist Party. Its first conference was held at St. Martin's Church, New York City, in April, 1942, with Marcantonio presiding. (CI [REDACTED] 100-332298-1, pg. 2)

A reliable confidential informant reported that on September 10, 1942, officials of 35 AF of L trade unions and district councils sponsored a second front rally at the Cosmopolitan Opera House, New York City. Marcantonio spoke, urging a second front immediately. (CI [REDACTED], 100-3-4-868)

A reliable confidential informant advised that on September 18, 1942, functionaries of the New York Communist Party met at the Hotel Diplomat, New York City, and planned a huge mass meeting for September 24, to be held at Union Square. Marcantonio was to be a speaker, and the purpose of the meeting was to call for a second front. Other speakers were to be Earl Browder, Robert Minor, Israel Amter, William Z. Foster, Ben Gold, and Ferdinand Smith, all national Communist Party functionaries. (CI [REDACTED])

100-3-4-824)

The "Daily Worker" of September 24, 1942, page 1, in an article styled "Emergency", related that Marcantonio did speak at the above meeting. (100-3-4A)

The "New York Times" of May 3, 1943 reflected that Marcantonio was a speaker at a "labor for Victory" rally, held on May 2, 1943, at the Yankee Stadium, New York City, May Day celebration which was ignored by right-wing groups. (100-3-4-1994; 100-28126-26, p. 120)

A reliable confidential informant who was present reported that Marcantonio pledged this country to "a fight for victory and against Fascism everywhere in the world," demanded the immediate opening of a second front, praised Stalin and Soviet Russia, and hailed international labor solidarity.

(Phys surv. 100-3-4-1768)

A reliable confidential informant reported that Mitch Berensen of the Chelsea Section of the New York Communist Party stated that on May 21, 1943, the Waterfront Section of the Party was holding an affair at the home of Frederick V. Field, for the purpose of financing a longshore rank and file movement. Marcantonio and Paul Robeson were to speak and, if possible, Earl Browder also. Berensen said he wanted to charge \$100 a plate for the dinner. (Tech. Surv. on NMU headquarters. 100-3-63-116 p.7)

A reliable confidential informant reported that on August 29, 1943 the Bloomingdale Peoples Committee "staffed by comrades of the 11th Assembly District Club of the Communist Party" was going to hold a block party to make contacts for the coming Communist Party recruiting drive, and that Marcantonio would be a speaker. (CI [REDACTED] 100-3-4-2521)

The "New Masses" of April 10, 1945 reflected that Doretta Tarmon, its Field Director, organized a fund-raising dinner for this publication, in Baltimore, Maryland, on March 20, 1945.

Reliable confidential informants reported that she utilized the services of local Communist Political Association leaders in arranging the dinner, and that the invitations were typed and sent from Communist Political Association Headquarters. Tickets to the dinner listed as speakers: Marcantonio; John Spivak; and Frederick V. Field. (Tech. Surv. on Florence Schwanz. CI [REDACTED] CI [REDACTED] 100-351876-1, p.4)

A reliable confidential informant revealed that on February 12, 1946, a Lincoln-Douglas Memorial rally, sponsored by the St. Louis Committee for a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance, a Communist Party front, was held at the Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis, Missouri, and that Marcantonio addressed the meeting briefly by telephone. Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist Party National Committee member, was the principal speaker. (CI [REDACTED] 66-2542-3-42-342)

A reliable confidential informant advised on April 2, 1946 that various Communist committees, in cooperation with the Comite Coordinador Pre Republica Espanol, were working hard for the success of a meeting to be held April 7, 1946 at Manhattan Center, New York City, in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the Spanish Republic. Marcantonio was a sponsor of the meeting. (CI [REDACTED] 109-12-237-12112)

A reliable confidential informant reported that the above meeting actually was held on April 6, 1947, and that Milton Wolfe, of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and Marcantonio, who denounced Franco, were the speakers. (CI [REDACTED] 66-2542-3-2659)

The "Daily Worker" of March 22, 1947, page 5, reflected that Marcantonio was to be a guest speaker at a May Day conference to be held on that date at the Hotel Diplomat, New York City. Louis Weinstock, a Communist functionary, was to deliver the keynote address. (100-3A)

A reliable confidential informant advised that Marcantonio was the main speaker at a meeting of the Queens County, New York, Trade Union Committee for Joint Activities, on April 11, 1947. He stated that Congress and the White House were leading this country to a third world war and were using the same tactics Hitler used, splitting the working class, and by slogans that they had to save the world from Communism. He said that aid to Greece and Turkey was really an American imperialist invasion, and that it was up to the working class to stop reactionary congressmen from passing anti-labor bills and anti-Communist Party legislation. (CI [REDACTED] 100-3-4-5606)

The "Daily Worker" of November 13, 1947, page 3, carried an article styled "Pally Tonight Will Answer Witch-hunt", reflecting that Marcantonio would speak at a Civil Rights rally at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, that night, and that Marcantonio, Paul Robeson, Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, and other speakers would hammer the role of the Department of Justice in the current grand jury probe of Communism, and would hit President Truman's "witch-hunting loyalty purge, and the Un-American Committee." (61-10149A)

A reliable confidential informant reported that on November 28, 1947, the Harlem Section Headquarters of the New York Communist Party mailed a number of letters requesting the recipients to attend a mass rally, to be held December 6, 1947, at Park Palace, 5th Avenue and 110th Street, New York City, for the purpose of protesting alleged discrimination by the City Welfare Board against Puerto Ricans. Marcantonio, Eugene Connolly, and Benjamin Davis, Jr., a member of the Communist Party National Committee, were listed as the sponsors and the speakers of the meeting. (CI [redacted] 100-3-4-6142).

In the "Daily Worker" of May 18, 1948, page 3, appeared an article styled "Garden Rally Demands Defeat of Mundt Bill," in which it was stated that the crowd called for defeat of the "Mundt Police Bill", and for a rupture of diplomatic relations with Franco's regime in Spain. Marcantonio was quoted as stating, "The Communist bogey was used to help Fascism into power in Spain, just as it was used in Germany, just as it was used in Italy. Here in your country it is being used to pave the way for the Mundt Bill" (the Mundt-Nixon Bill to require Communist Party members to register). (100-3-70A)

INTEREST IN "CIVIL RIGHTS" CASES

Reliable confidential informants have advised that Marcantonio personally has represented or assisted many Communist Party members and sympathizers and members of the National Party of Puerto Rico when they were in trouble with the law or with Military or Immigration and Naturalization authorities, and has helped many of them get into this country and to obtain their citizenship.

The following are a few examples, exclusive of the more notorious cases, regarding which Communist front organizations were set up. The latter are listed under the heading "Activities in Connection with Communist Front or Communist Infiltrated Organizations."

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix, Part IX, page 1642, Exhibit No. 1, described as the Labor Defender, October, 1935, lists Marcantonio as a signer of a petition for the freedom of Angelo Herndon (later a National Communist Party functionary). (61-7582-1298)

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix, Part IX, page 1474, Exhibit No. 1, described as an article in the "Daily Worker" of February 13, 1947, page 2, lists Marcantonio as a signer of a cable to the Brazilian Government protesting against the imprisonment of Luis Carlos Prestes, a leader of the Communist Party of Brazil sentenced to sixteen years imprisonment in 1935. (100-7582-1298)

The "Daily Worker" of October 7, 1940, contained an article captioned "Demand Government Act on Trial in Oklahoma," in which it is reflected that Marcantonio wrote a letter to the then Attorney General Robert H. Jackson demanding Federal intervention in the Oklahoma Syndicalist Trials. (100-3-52A)

In the "Daily Worker" of December 19, 1940, page 5, Marcantonio was listed as one of the individuals who signed a letter directed to Governor Olson of California petitioning him to free Sam Darcy, a Communist who had been extradited to California to face prosecution for perjury. (61-6593A)

In the "Daily Worker" of August 21, 1941, page 4, appeared an article styled "Philadelphia Trial Opens, Seek Ballot Ban on Communist Party," in which Marcantonio was quoted as protesting to the County Board of Elections as follows: "I join with hundreds of other Americans in protest against refusal by your Board of Communist Party nominating petitions....Deprivation of their rights and discrimination against Communist Party candidates are steps similar to those taken by Hitler and Mussolini in their respective countries." (61-106A)

GEI:jc,mhc

In the "Daily Worker" of December 19, 1941, page 1, in an article captioned "200,000 Ask Clemency for Browder," it is stated that Marcantonio presented to then Attorney General Francis Biddle petitions signed by 200,000 people requesting President Roosevelt to grant immediate executive clemency to Earl Browder. Marcantonio was accompanied by Louis Weinstock and William Albertson, both Communist Party functionaries. (Browder was imprisoned on March 25, 1941, for a passport violation.) (40-3798A)

In the "Daily Worker" of December 23, 1941, page 3, in an article entitled "Free Browder, Manhattan ALP Committee Urges FIR," it was stated that Marcantonio and Eugene Connolly, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party To Release Earl Browder, requested President Roosevelt by letter dated December 22, 1941, to release Browder from prison. (40-3798A)

The "Daily Worker" of February 7, 1942, page 5, contained an article captioned "Navy Ouster of Zysman Hit by Marcantonio," in which it was stated that Marcantonio had written to then Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox protesting the discharge of Dale Zysman from the Navy for Communist activities. (100-78955A)

A reliable confidential informant reported on March 6, 1942, that the Communist Party was conducting a book auction at the Picadilly Hotel, New York City, and announced that the original copy of "Mission to Moscow", which was donated by former Ambassador to the Soviet Union Joseph E. Davies, would be on sale. The informant said that it was common knowledge among Party members that this book was expected to raise quite a sum of money for the individuals who had been convicted in the "Oklahoma Book Trials" (Communist Party members convicted under the Oklahoma Syndicalist laws for possession and distribution of Communist literature.) The auction was to be conducted by Marcantonio and Samuel Newburger of the International Labor Defense. (OI [redacted] 100-13758-224)

The "Daily Worker" of August 24, 1942, page 3, in an article captioned "Marcantonio to Head 'Book' Trial Defense," reflected that Marcantonio would head the battery of defense counsel in the Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals in the appeals of the persons convicted in the "Oklahoma Book Trials" on September 9, 1942. (61-7852-115)

The "Daily Worker" of September 26, 1942, page 1, in an article styled "Court Ruling Sustains Communist Ballot Rights" reflected that Marcantonio was one of those "who spoke up in defense of the ballot rights of the Communist Party." (100-3-4A)

The "Daily Worker" of March 22, 1943, page 5, contained an article entitled "Urge FDR Act in Bridges Case," which reflected that Marcantonio had signed a petition being circulated in New York by the Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges and the New York CIO Bridges Defense Committee, urging the President to dismiss the deportation order against Harry Bridges, (West Coast labor leader under deportation order for having advocated the overthrow of the Government by force). (39-915A)

In the "Daily Worker" of June 24, 1943, page 3, appeared an article captioned "Schneiderman Decision Hailed by Marcantonio," reflecting that Marcantonio had written a letter to the late Wendell Willkie congratulating him on his victory in defending William Schneiderman (West Coast Communist leader). He said "It is a body blow at the bogey of Communism used by defeatists to disrupt national unity of United Nations." (61-7618A)

A news release of the International Labor Defense dated January 2, 1944, reflected that Marcantonio had issued a statement that day in which he had excoriated then Attorney General Francis Biddle for refusing to consider cancellation of the warrant of deportation against Raissa (Mrs. Earl) Browder. (39-878-20)

A reliable confidential informant reported that on January 29, 1945, Jack Dyhr, Portland, Oregon, leader of the American Youth for Democracy and Communist Political Association member, told Earl Payne, Oregon Communist Political Association President, that a friend of Dyhr's had been "washed out" of officers class of the Army Air Corps because of his connections with the Communist Political Association. Payne instructed him to write to Marcantonio and Congressman John Coffey (Washington), and told him that they would take it up with the Assistant Secretary of War who would straighten out the matter with the War Department. (Tech. Surv. on Earl Payne; 100-3-21-237)

In the "New York Mirror" of February 28, 1947, in an article captioned "Indict Eisler in Contempt Case" it is reflected that the only Congressman who voted against the citation of Gerhardt Eisler for contempt of Congress on February 28, 1947, was Marcantonio. (Eisler, a German Communist, has been alleged to have been a Soviet espionage agent.) (100-32520A)

In the March 7, 1947, edition of the German-American (Communist Line Publication of the German-American Emergency Conference) on page 1 appeared an article captioned "Mass Meeting for Gerhardt Eisler's Release," in which it was stated that Dashiell Hammett, President of the New York Civil Rights Congress, had reported that on March 20, 1947, a protest meeting would be held against the treatment received by Eisler and against the "Thomas-Rankin" Committee, at Manhattan Center, New York City. Marcantonio and Hilde Eisler, wife of Gerhardt Eisler, were to be among the speakers. (100-279704-83, page 5)

In the "Worker" of March 16, 1947, page 7, an article captioned "Public Figures Hit Plan to Ban Communists" listed Marcantonio as one who objected to legislation to outlaw the Communist Party. (100-3A)

The "Daily Worker" of April 23, 1947, page 12, carried an article styled "Josephson Cited by House for Contempt," which reflected that Leon Josephson (Communist Party member) was cited for contempt on two counts by Congress, and that Marcantonio and Adam Clayton Powell cast the only dissenting votes on count one, and Marcantonio the only dissenting vote on count two, with Powell abstaining. (100-48754A)

In the "Daily Worker" of June 24, 1948, on page 2, appeared an article entitled "11 Anti-Fascists Speak at Mass Rally Tonight," which reflected that the eleven Board members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (previously described), who were scheduled to leave for prison within a few days (convicted of contempt of Congress), would speak at a mass meeting that evening at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City. Marcantonio was also listed as a speaker. (100-7061-A).

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES REFLECTING ADHERENCE TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

Numerous reliable confidential informants and other sources have reported that through the years Marcantonio constantly has vilified and ridiculed the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in line with the various smear campaigns of the Communist Party.

The "Roosevelt Red Record and Its Background" by Elizabeth Dilling, published by the author, 1936, page 381, is quoted in part as follows: "One of the Communist bills introduced in Congress by Marcantonio, H. J. Res. 327... proposed to regulate, limit, and prohibit the labor, working hours, compensation, etc. of all persons and quote, 'to establish and take over natural resources, properties, and enterprises in manufacturing, mining, commerce, transportation, banking, public utilities, and other business, to be owned and operated by the Government of the United States or agencies thereof', which is nothing less than pure Communism." (Bureau Library)

According to the 1936 Icor Yearbook published by the Icor Association for Jewish Colonization in the Soviet Union, Inc., Marcantonio was one of the sponsors of a delegation of American Jews which had been invited to be guests of the Soviet Union at Biro-Bidjan (a territory in Siberia set aside by the Soviet Government for the settlement of Jews). (100-2074-14, page 21)

The Massachusetts Legislature House report number 2100 entitled "Report of Special Commission to Investigate Activities Within this State of Communistic and Other Subversive Organization," reflects that in 1937, the

Friends of the Soviet Union, an organization founded under another name by the Communist International in 1921, published a book entitled "The Golden Book of American Friendship" which was signed by a large number of Americans and presented to the President of the Soviet Union at the 20th anniversary celebration in Moscow in 1937. One page of the signatures was reproduced in "Soviet Russia Today," the publication of the above organization, and which included the signature of Marcantonio. (100-7045-13X4, page 2)

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, Appendix, Part II, 2nd Section, page 769, Exhibit No. 1, described as the "Daily Worker" of February 10, 1938, lists Marcantonio as a signer of a letter to Manhattan Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs, lauding him for his appointment of Simon W. Gerson as his confidential assistant. (Gerson had been a Communist Party member for years and many people had protested against his appointment). (61-7582-1928)

An article appearing in the "New York Evening Journal-American" of February 25, 1941, stated in part as follows: "Denounced as an out and out Communist, Representative Vito Marcantonio was officially let out of the American Labor Party Today." The article further stated that Marcantonio was the target of a bitter attack by Luigi Antonini, State Chairman of the American Labor Party, when he denounced Marcantonio as being "part and parcel of the Communist Party." (100-28126-36, page 2)

A reliable confidential informant revealed that on March 27, 1941, in response to a plea made by Fred Bassett Blair and Mayer Adelman for financial aid in the Allis-Chalmers strike in Chicago, Illinois, five hundred dollars was received at Communist Party headquarters in Chicago from Marcantonio of the International Labor Defense. (CI [REDACTED] 100-28126-26, page 20)

A reliable confidential informant advised on June 3, 1941, that at the conclusion of a regular meeting of the Teamsters Branch of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party at 21 East 22nd Street, New York City, all members were supplied with stationery and instructed to write to radio station WOR requesting that it broadcast a speech to be made by Marcantonio on June 12, 1941, entitled "There shall be no Gestapo in America."

(CI [REDACTED] 100-28126-26, page 23)

Another reliable confidential informant reported that later the National Committee of the Communist Party requested the State organizations of the Party all over the country to organize special neighborhood and house parties on June 12, 1941, to listen to the above broadcast.

(CI [REDACTED] 100-28126-26, page 25)

A reliable confidential informant disclosed on July 26, 1942, that he had visited Camp Wo-Chi-Ca in New York at which 260 children of members of the Communist Party were vacationing and that Marcantonio was listed on the Camp's honor roll of "boosters." (CI [redacted], 100-3-4-659)

In an article in the "New York Times" of January 24, 1943, captioned "Marcantonio Finds Warfare in Capitol" Marcantonio is quoted as charging that he had been kept off the House Judiciary Committee to insure defeat of his Anti-Poll Tax Bill, and that certain men and women in Congress were "trying to convert America into a Vichy America." He maintained that "red baiting" was part of the Axis anti-Comintern technique to bring about Fascism, and that in view of the fact that these forces were trying to convert the United States into a Fascist country the "red baiting" was treason to the American people. (100-28126-26, page 119)

In the "Daily Worker" of February 9, 1943, page 1, appeared an article styled "Marcantonio Blames Dies" by Adam Lapin, in which Marcantonio is quoted from a speech he made in Congress as follows: "Thus, while Americans are gloriously fighting at Guadalcanal and North Africa, and the Red Army is smashing the enemy at Stalingrad and Rostov, Hitler and Mr. Dies are still crusading against Communism....Mr. Dies and his Committee have followed, and are following the anti-Comintern line, the anti-Communist line. Behind a smoke screen of anti-Communism, Fascism has marched on and destroyed democracy in its own countries and democratic nations." (61-7582A)

A letterhead dated April 15, 1943, listed Marcantonio as one of the sponsors of the "Committee of Sponsors for the Celebration of Fifteen Years Biro-Bidjan" and announced the celebration would be held on April 25, 1943, at the Manhattan Center, New York City. (Biro-Bidjan previously has been described). (100-208760-1)

A reliable confidential informant reported that in May, 1945, Harriet Bouslog told Marcantonio that Harry Bridges, (both (previously mentioned) was interested in getting the full facts regarding "the newly appointed Attorney General Tom Clark." (Tech. Surv. on CIO Maritime Committee; 100-203268-793, page 16)

In the "Morning Freiheit" (Jewish Communist Party line newspaper) of September 21, 1945, appeared an article captioned "Marcantonio Condemns Investigation of Communists by Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities," which reflected "Congressman Vito Marcantonio, yesterday in the most vigorous terms denounced the persecutions of the American Communists by the reactionaries in Congress. He compared the persecutions of the Communists to the Palmer raids after the last war, and especially condemned the subpoenas which the leaders of the Communist Party received from the Congressional Committee....'An attack upon the Communist Party,' he stated 'is an attack upon the rights of freedom of the entire American people'." (100-468008-115, p. 43)

A reliable confidential informant disclosed that a letter dated March 14, 1946, was sent by the National Groups Commission of the Communist Party to San Francisco Communist Party Headquarters, which stated "Please see to it that the enclosed copies of an appeal from the Provisional Italian-American Committee in Support of the Italian Republic are put into the hands of the leading people in the Unions where Italian-American workers are numerous."

The appeal listed Marcantonio as chairman of the organization and requested all organizations receiving it to obtain signatures on messages to be forwarded later and which were to be presented to the Italian Embassy before May 1. The final message was to be one to the Italian people expressing the solidarity of true followers of the "democratic" traditions of our own country and those of Italy on their decision to make Italy a republic "of the people and for the people." (Mail cover on CPA Headquarters; 100-3-23-788)

The "Daily Worker" of January 23, 1948, page 3, contained an article styled "Marcantonio to Speak at Gerson Hearing Today," which reflected that Marcantonio would urge the seating of Simon W. Gerson, Communist designee for the vacant seat of the late Communist New York City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione. (100-52537A)

ASSOCIATION WITH THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

It is not definitely known when Marcantonio first became interested in the activities of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. The first concrete evidence of his association with any member of the Party was in 1936 at which time he cabled Judge Robert A. Cooper, District Judge, Puerto Rico, requesting him to postpone the trial of eight Puerto Rican Nationalists charged with conspiracy to overthrow United States authority, so that he might aid in their legal defense. The request, according to the "New York Sun" of July 27, 1936, was denied by Judge Cooper. In an article dated July 4, 1936 in the "New York Herald Tribune", Marcantonio is stated to have argued a motion for a new trial for Pedro Albizu Campos and the other Nationalists sentenced for conspiracy to overthrow the government. Marcantonio contended that the jury was prejudiced and that he possessed affidavits to bear it out. In the "New York Times" of July 8, 1936 it was reflected that Marcantonio would return to New York the next week bringing with him the trial records and other documents necessary to prepare an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

According to the "New York Herald Tribune" of September 9, 1936, Marcantonio was a principal speaker at a State gathering in lower Harlem, at which time he pledged his support to the effort to reopen the case of Campos and his co-defendants. A reliable confidential informant on April 3, 1937 advised that Marcantonio, as the principal speaker at a Nationalist meeting in New York City, severely criticized the conduct of the local court and the United States Attorney during the trials of the Puerto Rican Nationalists in San Juan.

(Phys Surv., 62-7721-770, page - 78)

In "El Intransigente", weekly organ of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico for January 15, 1941, page no. 4, appeared a quoted statement of Marcantonio concerning on his visit to the Nationalists confined in the Atlanta Penitentiary: "In December I visited Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, Luis F. Velasquez, and Antonio Corretjer in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. I take this opportunity to advise their friends in Puerto Rico that the three leaders enjoy perfect health. The test of the Pan-American policies and the Good Neighbor Policy is in the treatment accorded Puerto Ricans by the United States. Our good faith is certainly subject to controversy when we confine in our penitentiaries individuals whose only crimes have been to fight for the liberty and independence of Puerto Rico."

A reliable confidential informant ^(14-5121, Page 4) disclosed that on April 16, 1943 Marcantonio spoke at a meeting of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico held at the Club Obrera Espanol at Madison Avenue and 102nd Street, New York City.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

in honor of the birthday of Jose de Diego Martinez, Puerto Rican poet and patriot.

(CI - [REDACTED], 100-267104-1, page 2)

A confidential, reliable informant reported that on June 7, 1943 a meeting of the Nationalist Party was held at Caguas, Puerto Rico at which Julio de Santiago, acting president of the Party, showed to the public a letter which had been sent by Marcantonio in which he promised to present a bill in Congress for the independence of Puerto Rico.

In the Nationalist Party's official newspaper "Boletines", it was reported that Marcantonio made a speech before the House of Representatives on July 17, 1942 in which he stated that the people of Puerto Rico wanted and had a right to demand the immediate and unconditional liberty of Puerto Rico. He stated that in evading a true answer, which was the complete liberty of Puerto Rico, the problem would continue to block the unity of the western hemisphere against the Axis and would block Pan-Americanism. He said "For no other crime than that of aspiring for the independence of the Island, numerous Puerto Ricans have been sent to United States prisons."

A reliable confidential informant revealed that on April 18, 1943 Marcantonio was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Nationalist Party commemorating the birthday of the Puerto Rican patriot, Jose de Diego Martinez, previously mentioned.

(CI - [REDACTED])

Another reliable confidential informant well acquainted with Spanish and Puerto Rican affairs in New York City advised that Marcantonio was very close to the Party and that he depended a great deal upon this Puerto Rican element at the elections.

(CI - [REDACTED], 62-7721-770, page 80)

In the "People's Voice" (negro Communist line newspaper) of July 3, 1943 appeared a picture of Marcantonio and the other speakers at a Park Palace, New York City celebration held on June 25, 1943 in honor of Campos who had just been released from prison.

A reliable confidential informant (100-3418292-1) 1943 disclosed that Marcantonio had attempted to influence the Good Neighbor Center at 310 Riverside Drive, New York City by telling the Director General to make a point of mentioning, on every possible occasion, the importance of Puerto Rican independence.

(CI - [REDACTED])

A reliable confidential informant reported that Marcantonio has played an important part relative to the Nationalist Party members who were on probation in New York City by corresponding with and telephoning the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C. regarding the release and probation conditions of these men.

(The files of the Probation Office, Southern Dist. N.Y.)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Jurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Vohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

A reliable confidential informant reported that Marcantonio obtained work for members of the Nationalist Party after they had been released from prison. (CI - [REDACTED] 62-7721-770, page 83)

In the Spanish language magazine "Puerto Rico", organ of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in the United States, issue of April, 1944, page 13, there appeared an article concerning a meeting held March 21, 1944 by the above organization on the 7th anniversary of the so-called Palm Sunday Massacre at Ponce, Puerto Rico. Marcantonio spoke at the meeting.

(100-17159-28, page 14) A reliable confidential informant reported that Marcantonio spoke at a meeting of the Nationalist Party held on April 15, 1944 at the Spanish Grocers Association, 1360½ 5th Avenue, New York City.

(100-17159-28, page 17) A reliable confidential informant advised that at a meeting on June 22, 1944 of the executives of the Three Juntas of the Nationalist Party each pledged their support of Marcantonio in the forthcoming elections. The informant stated that the Nationalists owed much gratitude to Marcantonio for his cooperation and that Marcantonio once had stated that the absolute independence of Puerto Rico was one of the most important points in his program. Marcantonio stated that he was cognizant that he would have to fight "the most reactionary Congress in the world" but that he placed great confidence in the support of President Roosevelt who had promised Marcantonio that he would assist him in bringing about Puerto Rican independence.

The same informant furnished a translation of a pamphlet which was distributed in Harlem during the early part of July, 1944. The pamphlet was published by the office of the Secretary General of the Nationalist Party and urged Puerto Ricans to vote for Marcantonio in the August, 1944 primaries, because he had been so staunch in his defense of Puerto Rican independence and the "persecuted" Nationalist Party leaders.

The informant advised that on June 15, 1944 Campos sent a communication to be read before all the Juntas requesting that the members of the Party actively campaign for the re-election of Marcantonio.

The following translation of a full page advertisement which appeared in "Pueblo Hispano" (New York organ of the Nationalist Party) of July 15, 1944 possibly is illustrative of the reasons why New York Puerto Ricans have given Marcantonio their full and enthusiastic support.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Juras
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

"PUERTO RICANS: VOTE FOR MARCANTONIO ON AUGUST 1ST, BECAUSE

1. MARCANTONIO defends the independence of Puerto Rico and he has placed before Congress a Bill for its recognition guaranteeing all economic and international rights.
2. MARCANTONIO defended generously and free of charge the Political Prisoners of Puerto Rico.
3. MARCANTONIO was successful in bringing about the removal of TYRANT BLANTON WINSHIP.
4. MARCANTONIO succeeded in saving for Puerto Rico the \$70,000,000.00 from the rum contribution which Puerto Rico needs to take care of its most urgent necessities and which the Cole Resolution wished to snatch.
5. MARCANTONIO obtained guarantees of citizenship for P. Rican immigrants.
6. MARCANTONIO has defended the right of the Puerto Ricans in New York to obtain work and to get RELIEF benefits.
7. MARCANTONIO defends a cheap cost of living and he works to have the weight of taxes not fall on the poor. He also defends the soldier's vote.
8. MARCANTONIO fought for, voted for and urged the immediate approval of the G. I. Bill of Rights, which has been passed, and which guarantees the veterans of this war against unemployment, discrimination and exploitation.
9. MARCANTONIO defends the reelection of the New Deal, and the Good Neighbor Policy.
10. MARCANTONIO advocates price control in rents, and wants them kept low.
11. AND BECAUSE IT IS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE SPOKESMAN FOR PUERTO RICO, MARCANTONIO, IN CONGRESS. (62-7721-770, page 9)

This is by no means a complete summary memorandum. It contains only pertinent information from reliable confidential informants, technical and microphone surveillances and the most important information from public sources. In addition to reflecting Marcantonio's membership in or connection with a given front organization only enough additional information regarding his activities in connection with the organization is reflected to show that his connection is not merely perfunctory in that he just "loaned his name." Information regarding his activities in organizations not cited as fronts by the Attorney General or the Special Committee on Un-American Activities or alike body has been excluded. In addition, no information obtained from delicate sources or information of uncertain date or possible unreliability has been included even though obtained from an established informant.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MDS:SO

TO : Mr. Nichols ✓ ✓

FROM : Mr. Jones ✓ ✓

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO

DATE: 11-16-48

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Leahy
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Team
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beard
Miss Gandy

At 1:45 p.m. today a Miss Johnson in Congressman Marcantonio's office telephoned the Bureau. Her call was transferred to this section and handled by SA Snoot in my absence. Miss Johnson said that the Congressman had received a letter from some girl who says that she is a student of Queens College in New York City and that she is writing a term paper to be entitled "The FBI in Peace and War." The girl requested the Congressman to send her some information on "the necessary physical and mental qualifications to become a G-man." (The quotes are from the girl's letter, according to Miss Johnson.)

G. J. R. -7

Miss Johnson asked whether we could mail the girl direct this information. The girl is Miss E. Zentner, 445 East 83rd Street, New York 28, New York.

Recommendation: In view of Marcantonio's Communist affiliations, it is recommended that we mail Miss Zentner, without cover letter or comment of any kind, the attached mimeographed memorandum on the qualifications for SA candidates, together with a copy of the "Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

RECORDED - 93

100-28126-13

INDEXED - 93

19 NOV 18 1948

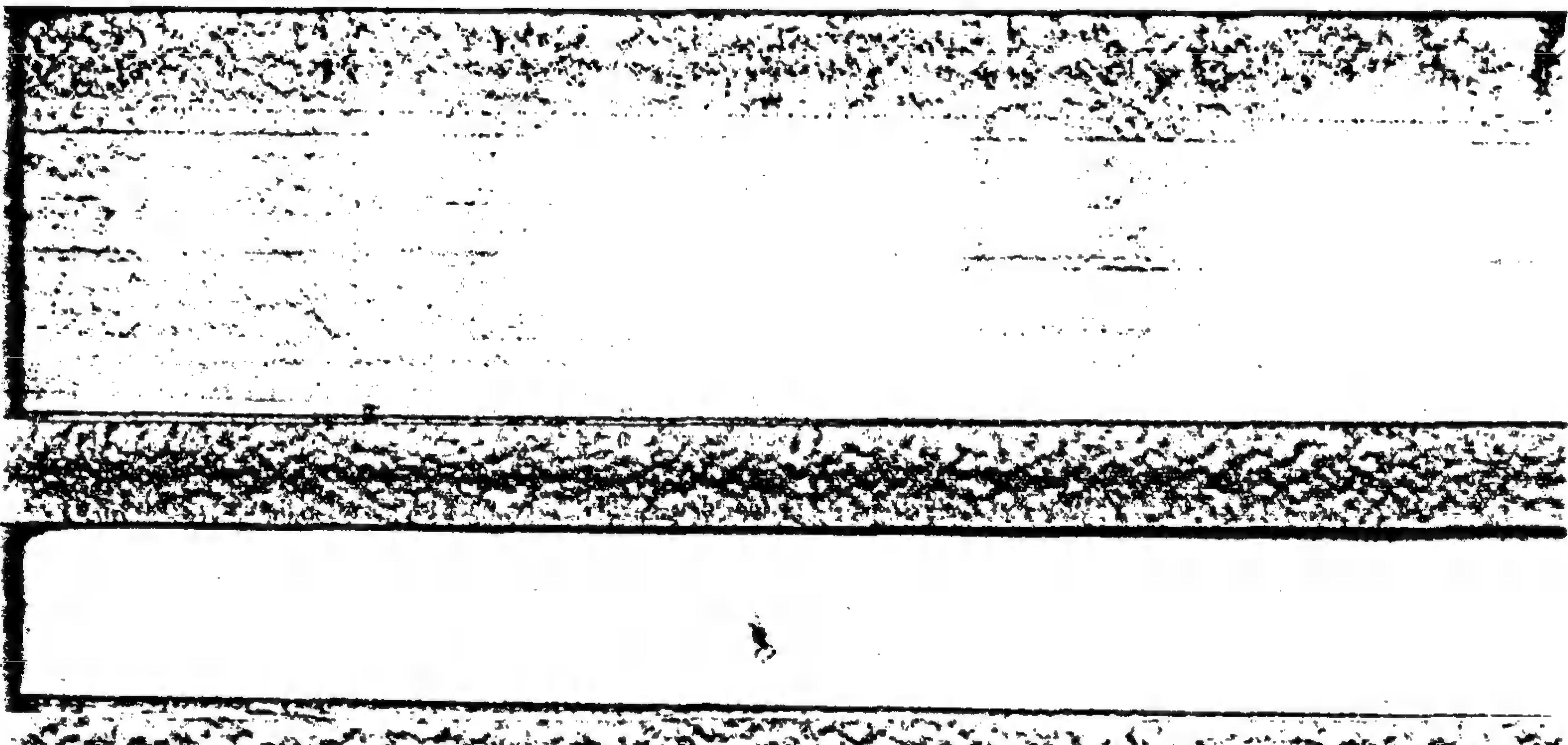
EX-3

PA

11/16/2 1948

OK

✓ ✓



151 K

0
New York 7, New York

CONFIDENTIAL

January 28, 1949

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: MARION BACHRACH
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[REDACTED]

This is submitted for the Bureau's information.

CC: NY 100-53054 (Marcantonio)

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHREIDT
SAC

CAR 2000
100-41932

RECORDED 28

100-1-54
F B I
47 JAN 31 1949

157 FEB 3 1949

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3232-1



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

CONFIDENTIAL

March 15, 1949

Director, FBI

RE: VITO MARCANTONIO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Confidential Informant NYT-325 ascertained that Mrs. IRMA LINDHEIM, a woman leader of the Queens County, New York American Labor Party, had a discussion regarding the financial status of MARCANTONIO with VIRGINIA BREWER, an employee of the national office of the American Slav Congress.

Mrs. LINDHEIM said that MARCANTONIO "broke, very broke", and that there will be a ball on April 18 or 30 and a journal published with it. "They want us to get some ads for them." She continued that this is "strictly for dough, the guy is broke. He says he can't carry on a... (Mrs. LINDHEIM did not pronounce the missing word) you know, his business otherwise." Mrs. LINDHEIM thought some contacts to get ads.

VIRGINIA complained that "we hardly have an organization before we load them, which is not good." She said it should be a decision of the executive.

The informant was unable to furnish any further information regarding this matter.

Very truly yours
Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

AS:ADV
100-53054

SEARCHED

EX-117

100-77426-55

New York, N. Y.
May 20, 1949

Mr. Hoover:

A short time ago I had dinner with
Jack Lait, Editor of the New York Mirror.
He spoke at length and with great enthusiasm
of his respect for you and your administra-
tion of the Bureau.

He also spoke most bitterly concerning Congressman Vito Marcantonio whose despotic rule of the New York 18th Congressional District he described as appalling and without parallel in American politics.

Last Fall the Mirror in its news and editorial columns castigated Marcantonio. Lait said that as a result he received numerous threats of a violent nature and that friends in the police department forced him to take a twenty-four hour police guard. While this was going on Lait called Mayor O'Dwyer and asked for an appointment, and explained that he wanted to discuss Marcantonio with him. Mayor O'Dwyer, according to Lait, at once became very cautious and tried to beg off. Lait was persistent and offered to meet him at City Hall, Gracie Mansion, or any other convenient place.

venient place.
1100-94126-56

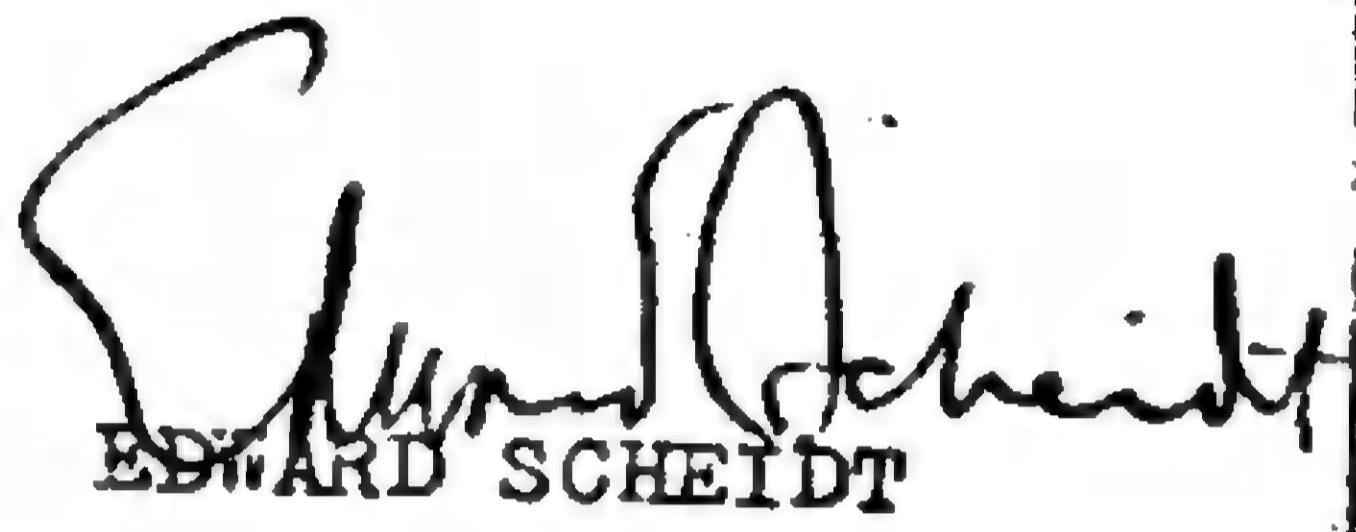
INDEXED - 135

4-14-2 196

6. I. R. -8RECORDED - 135

JUN 9 1943

O'Dwyer finally assented, and after much "private wire" conversation and with a real "cloak and dagger" approach met with Lait in a private room at the New York Athletic Club. Lait said that O'Dwyer avoided all questions concerning Marcantonio. Further, he went on to warn Lait to be very careful with his campaign against the Congressman. Lait stated that Marcantonio is very much feared by all New York political leaders, including O'Dwyer.


EDWARD SCHEIDT

52

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO Director, FBI

DATE: August 8, 1950

FROM SAC, New York

SUBJECT: RE: VITO MARCANTONIO
SECURITY MATTER - C (██████████ 400)
(Bufile 100-28126)

██████████ has been interviewed during the past few months concerning the concealed Communists whom he knew. The person named above as the subject of this case, was one of those individuals whom ██████████ described as a concealed Communist. ██████████ describes a concealed Communist as one who does not hold himself out as a Communist and who would deny membership in the Party.

██████████ advised SA WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY, JR. on July 1, 1950, of all he knew concerning the subject that he felt was pertinent, and he dictated this information to a stenographer of this office, who was present during the interview.

He used, in order to bring out all he knew about the subject, the following set of questions. He considered all questions in connection with this subject. Where he did not comment on some particular question as to the activity of the subject, then it is because he had no knowledge. If he recalled anything about the subject as a result of these questions he dictated what he knew. The questions are as follows:

1. Identify individual
 - a. If observed a description and other identifying data;
 - b. If not seen, enough descriptive data about individual to positively identify him or her;
 - c. Any aliases
2. Narrate how he knows individual as a Communist
 - a. If seen at a closed meeting, get date, place and persons present at meeting;
 - b. If told officially that individual was a Communist, who said it, what were the circumstances, and who was present;
 - c. Relate all occasions when he met or heard of individual as Communist.
3. Documents
 - a. Did individual ever write anything that might be considered Communist literature.
 1. For "Daily Worker", "New Masses", "Political Affairs", any front publications or other publications.

cc: 62-8988

RECORDED - 31

WJM:APK/DW
5 SEP 28 1950
100-53054

AUG 11 1950

34

COPIES DESTROYED

Letter to Director

4. Fronts

Was individual active in front organizations.

a. Which organizations

b. How active was individual

5. Espionage

Was individual ever involved in secret work;

What work;

Who knew it;

Did individual ever do any special work for party.

6. Is individual still active or sympathetic toward Party.

7. Can you recall any trips abroad particularly to Russia and the approximate date of the trips? Can you recall the nature of the trips.

8. Did you ever hear that he had attended any of the training schools in Russia?

9. Did this subject appear to have entree to the Russian Consulate or did he receive special consideration and attention from known Russian Agents or Communist Officials in U.S.?

10. Is the subject working for the U.S. Government or is he affiliated in any way in Confidential Government work at this time?

11. Did this individual have military training, Abraham Lincoln Brigade, U.S. Army, other service?

12. Was this individual employed in vital industry?

13. Do you know any other members of his family who are Communists?

14. Do you know of any other activity on the part of the individual which would indicate that the individual is a concealed Communist?

Additional questions were asked as a result of his answers to the above questions in order to fully develop his information.

Letter to Director

Attached is a blind memorandum dictated by [REDACTED] and containing all the pertinent information concerning the subject which [REDACTED] could presently recollect.

The original of each memo has been reviewed by Mr. [REDACTED] and he has made any necessary corrections and he has signed the original. The signed original of each memo is being retained in the confidential informant file of [REDACTED] NY file 62-8988.

Since the individuals such as the subject of this case are, according to [REDACTED] concealed Communists and since they are, in most instances, persons of some prominence, it is suggested that if the information appearing in the attached blind memo is reported, then Mr. [REDACTED] should be given a temporary confidential informant symbol.

For the information of the Bureau the subject is one of the 400 concealed Communists whom [REDACTED] stated he knew. The names of these concealed Communists were sent to the Bureau in the case captioned "Communist Party, USA, Internal Security - C".

VITO MARCANTONIO

Congressman from New York.

As early as the late 1930's, I was advised by EARL BROWDER that VITO MARCANTONIO was a close friend of the Party but it was not until the early 1940's that I was definitely advised by JACK STACHEL that MARCANTONIO had agreed to be under Communist discipline. Up to that time, I am strongly satisfied from what STACHEL told me, MARCANTONIO had not been in full agreement with the Party but after the early 1940's he was fully committed to the leadership of the Communist Party. I met Mr. MARCANTONIO in his capacity as a Communist around 1942 or 1943. I met BROWDER by appointment in an apartment in the 50's in New York and MARCANTONIO and a Communist from Puerto Rico, who was on the "DAILY WORKER" was in the conference and MARCANTONIO had agreed to have BROWDER driven downtown. The four of us drove downtown to the building of the "DAILY WORKER" and then three of us got out, namely BROWDER, the Puerto Rican and myself.

During the drive, BROWDER and MARCANTONIO continued to discuss with the Puerto Rican the question of Puerto Rico's independence but as I was on the tail end of the discussion, I was not too well advised.

(I state that MARCANTONIO also met with BROWDER as a Communist because it was evident from the conversation that BROWDER was advising and instructing MARCANTONIO.)

There are a number of other instances that I can recall if I have time in regard to MARCANTONIO's close comradely link with the Party. One of these is that he appointed a secretary at the "suggestion" of the Politburo. This secretary, who may have been temporary or permanent with MARCANTONIO, was one of the girls originally employed on the 9th floor of the Communist Party headquarters. I know of the Politburo's participation in her appointment both from her own statement to me at the "DAILY WORKER" when she came down from MARCANTONIO's headquarters on his behalf and from advice within the Politburo from EUGENE DENNIS and JACK STACHEL.

100-28126-57

ENCLOSURE

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57

It is interesting to note likewise that MARCANTONIO's speech explaining why he changed over on the war issue after Soviet Russia was attacked has arguments in it which appeared originally in "DAILY WORKER" editorials, some of them written by myself.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT
SUBJECT: VITO MARCANTONIO
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE

7-27-5

PURPOSE

To advise you why Marcantonio's name is not included in the Security Index.

DETAILS

Vito Marcantonio was investigated by the Bureau as a candidate for appointment as Assistant U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1930, at which time no derogatory information was developed. No other investigation regarding Marcantonio has been conducted by the Bureau. However, our files contain voluminous information reflecting Marcantonio's close association with known Communists, his membership in or affiliation with numerous Communist front organizations and his continuous pro-Soviet attitude. Our files, however, fail to disclose any evidence to establish direct proof of Marcantonio's membership in the Communist Party.

Marcantonio was a member of the 74th and 76th to 81st Congresses (1935 to 1937 and 1939 to present) from the 18th New York District.

It has been the practice of the Bureau not to institute security investigations on members of the U. S. Congress. In view of this, Marcantonio has not been considered for inclusion in the Security Index.

It should be noted that Marcantonio is running for re-election this November. It is contemplated that should he be defeated the Bureau would actively investigate him and consider including his name in the Security Index.

ACTION

For your information.

RECORDED - 97

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Bureau: 100-28126
FC2:swm 11/2

Tolson _____
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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____
J. P. J.

Still the Same Stooge

THE BEST STOOGE Stalin ever had in the U. S. Congress has come through again in familiar fashion.

The House voted Wednesday in favor of the arms assistance bill for Europe, 361 to 1. The "one" was Vito Marcantonio, the miserable political plague from New York's 18th district.

When Hitler and Stalin were allies, Marcantonio opposed Lend-Lease, Selective Service, and aid to Britain. In the same period he was the "one" in the following votes: To strengthen Air Force, 391 to 1; two bills to strengthen Navy, 400 to 1, 402 to 1; for 3,000 more fighting aircraft, 401 to 1; for strengthening Army, 350 to 1. Then he yammered and yelped for a second front when Hitler turned on Stalin.

The voters of the 18th will remember all this this year.

DMU
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1-2-52
FC2

191-28126
5F2

Page

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Mirror 9

JUL 2 1959

Date: _____

100-2873-58
RECORDED - 97 SAC, New York

August 18, 1950

Director, FBI

VITO MARCANTONIO SECURITY MATTER - C

Attached is a photostatic copy of a memorandum dated October 8, 1948 reflecting information appearing in the Bureau's files relating to the background and activities of Vito Marcantonio.

You are requested to prepare an investigative report to include all pertinent information from the attached memorandum plus any other pertinent information appearing in your files concerning Marcantonio's activities. This report should be submitted to the Bureau along with Form FD-122 recommending a Security Index card.

~~Enclosure~~

4 MET:CMC
100-28126

One

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John B. Smith

MR. NICHOLS

November 1, 1950

K. A. JONES

KENNETH R. WATSON

Investigator

Scripps-Howard Newspapers

New York World-Telegram

Libe&Action

VIKTOR MARCANTONIO

Congressman from New York

PURPOSE:

Mr. Watson advised that the World-Telegram, on July 19, 1949, carried a statement to the effect that Marcantonio was the "Red Congressman" and had met in a midtown hotel with unnamed persons to discuss an offer made of \$100,000 if Marcantonio would run against Mayor O'Dwyer.

As a result of this statement, Marcantone filed a libel suit and was successful. The case was upheld by the New York Supreme Court and is now going to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fatson asked for leads on two pointers

(1) Any association of Marcantonio with gangsters and racketeers which could be provable by Court Records.

(2) Whether we have any information regarding
Marcantonio being barred from Puerto Rico three or four
years ago when he was allegedly defending Puerto Rican
Reds. 78/6

I. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT:

References:

We have well over 6,000 references to Marcantonio in our files.

Tolson _____
Lock _____
George _____
Havins _____
Nichols _____
Tolson _____
Fancy _____ 
Carbo _____
Silent _____
Later _____
Tele. Room _____
Gate _____
Handy _____

Index Cards Reviewed:

All index cards were reviewed by a supervisor and over 300 files, felt to be pertinent, were pulled.

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Memorandum to Mr. Nichols
Re: Kenneth R. Watson

November 1, 1950

Main File:

We have a main file on Marcantonio (100-28126) which was reviewed in full. The review included a 170-page summary dated March 2, 1945, and a 48-page summary dated October 8, 1948.

House Un-American Activities Committee:

All references to Marcantonio in the Committee reports were reviewed.

Crime Survey:

All references to Marcantonio in Crime Surveys were reviewed.

II. FINDINGS:

(1) Gangsters and Racketeers

There are numerous indications in the files that Marcantonio is associated with hoodlums, particularly in the Eighteenth District in New York City. Many of these individuals have apparently been associated with him in connection with his election campaign. The problem, however, is to present facts which could be introduced in Court and we do not have any such material available. The greater percentage of our material, particularly in Crime Surveys, comes from highly confidential sources, which we could not reveal even to the extent of furnishing a lead for the reason that the sources would be disclosed.

However, we might desire to furnish the following leads to Mr. Watson. In most cases Mr. Watson has undoubtedly covered these particular angles.

Festbrook Pegler's Column:

Watson is undoubtedly familiar with the fact that Pegler, over the years, has attacked Marcantonio, his political henchmen, and his relationship with LaGuardia and Sidney Hillman. In Pegler's column of December 17, 1943, for instance, he says: "Second some things that I have told you in the past about Dave Dubinsky and Matt Levy, who recently was licked for the Supreme Court by another friend of gangsters,

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols
Bee, Kenneth R. Watson

November 1, 1950

and some that I presently will tell you about LaGuardia, Sidney Hillman, and a prominent wholesale murderer, will build a fire to keep the so-called American Labor Party very warm if it does not burn this rat's nest down."

In Pegler's columns of December 16 and 17, 1943, he makes reference to the "Ghobones," characterizing them as a mob of muscle men used for political purposes. He says that according to his information, there are approximately 1,800 of these individuals, who are still doing business but that at the present time (1943) they are more attached to LaGuardia's old protege, law partner and friend, Vito Marcantonio. (60-1501-4303)

New York Sun:

Watson undoubtedly has this. By memorandum dated October 5, 1945, the New York Office supplied the Bureau with photostatic copies of information relating to a possible tie-up between Mayor LaGuardia, Vito Marcantonio and the New York underworld. The information was given to Special Agent J. Lewis Ames by Mr. Roland Kilbon, then Assistant Editor of the New York Sun, and father-in-law of Special Agent Ames. The memorandum stated that Mr. Kilbon, in the event the information was substantiated, might use it in a news story. The material related to the activities of one Thomas Luchese, alias Thomas Arra, Tommy Brown, who has a lengthy criminal record in New York and was captioned "Memorandum for Mr. Barnett" and was signed "D. G. Lawrence --- May 17, 1945." (94-4-3648-18)

New York Mirror:

This paper, in 1946, ran a series of articles by Justin Gilbert and Erwin Savelson on Marcantonio. The article appearing in the Mirror on August 11, 1946, describes how a dope peddler (Patsy Tateo) boasted Marcantonio would vouch for him, and later was defended by Marcantonio's legal aide. (12-0-4973)

Another series of articles in the Mirror, written by Justin Gilbert, purported to show Marcantonio's tie-up with "vicious criminals, goons and gunmen," who canvassed East Harlem attempting to influence voters in his behalf. The article of October 30, 1946, set forth the complete criminal records of two such individuals. (100-28126-1)

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols
Re: Kenneth R. Watson

November 1, 1950

A similar article by Gilbert, in the October 29, 1946, issue of the *Mirror* charged that convicted seditionists and traitors released from Federal prisons for advocating the armed overthrow of the United States Government were publicly campaigning for Marcantonio. (100-28126-A)

Gilbert and Savelson, in an August 6, 1946, *Daily Mirror* story, charged that "his (Marcantonio) machine dominates the Harlem underworld" and "the one-man dictatorship is now reaching out to expand the monopoly foisted on the city with the aid of rampaging gangs of criminals and hoodlums." In conjunction with this story and another one concerning Marcantonio, the *Mirror* ran a photograph captioned "Marcantonio has dinner with Harlem underworld chieftains." The cut line stated: "This photograph, taken in 1938 at an East Harlem night club, shows Vito Marcantonio rubbing shoulders with the city's underworld."

Marcantonio, said the *Mirror*, had threatened to sue the *Mirror* because it charged him with underworld operations. The photograph was apparently published to refute this allegation. (100-28126-A)

Election Irregularities:

The House of Representatives Report Number 2739 of the 79th Congress discloses what the House Campaign Expenditures Committee found out about what happened in Marcantonio's District on Election Day, November, 1946. On this particular day, Joseph R. Scottoriggio, a Republican, was assigned to watch a polling place in Marcantonio's District; was attacked at 5:45 A.M., November 5, 1946, and died the same day at 1:42 P.M. Marcantonio was loud in his denunciation of those responsible for the death. He expressed violent objection to violence in politics. Also, in testimony he denied connection with racketeers and the Communist Party in a "preliminary investigation into alleged election irregularities in the Primary Election and the General Election in the 18th Congressional District, New York." This proceeding took place in Room 1404, United States Court House, 2 Foley Square, New York, New York, on December 7, 1946. The House Committee Report Number 2739 was based upon the testimony taken at that time. (100-28126-42 and 100-28126-A, *Washington Times Herald*, January 14, 1947)

File 100-28126 Section 3, reflects that [REDACTED]

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols
Re: Kenneth R. Watson

November 1, 1950

is well acquainted with Marcantonio and would be, if he was so disposed and the Bureau so desired, in a position to relate much information concerning Marcantonio's activities.

(2) Barred from Puerto Rico

An examination of the information in our files fails to reflect anything indicating that Marcantonio was barred from going to Puerto Rico.

It is noted that in 1936 Marcantonio went to Puerto Rico to defend nine members of the Nationalist Party, who were on trial for conspiracy to overthrow by force and violence the Government of the United States. They were convicted on July 31, 1936. Among them was Pedro Albizu Campos, who is apparently the head of the present insurrection in Puerto Rico. (100-28126-26, page 8)

It is also noted that Marcantonio visited Campos at the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta in 1939. (100-28126-26, page 8)

According to the New York Sun for July 27, 1946, Marcantonio cabled Judge Robert A. Cooper, in Puerto Rico, and asked him to postpone the trial of the Puerto Rican Nationalists, who were on trial for attempting to overthrow the Government.

A confidential informant advised that one Antonio Corretjer made a reservation with Pan American Airways, for Marcantonio, for a trip to Puerto Rico and that the Congressman was to leave on December 8, 1944. (100-28126-26, page 153)

The Daily Worker for December 1, 1944, reflected that Marcantonio would be the guest of honor at the Second National Independence Congress, being held in San Juan. The article commented on the fact Marcantonio was known and loved by Puerto Ricans for his championship in Congress of the Island's independence and well-being. (100-28126-26, page 160)

There is nothing to indicate whether or not Marcantonio actually made this trip. Therefore, it appears there is nothing we can help Watson on in regard to Point 2.

441

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols
Re: Kenneth R. Watson

November 1, 1950

RECOMMENDATION:

We have never conducted extensive investigation to determine conclusively the truth or falsity of the many allegations concerning Marcantonio's tie-up with hoodlums, gangsters and the underworld. We did investigate him as a candidate for appointment as an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1930. No derogatory information was developed. The New York Office was requested on August 18, 1950, by the Bureau, to prepare an investigative report on the basis of a memorandum sent to New York plus other pertinent information appearing in the New York files. This report has not yet been received at the Bureau. From a review of the Bureau files, it appears that Marcantonio is aligned with the underworld but any resulting doubt can be resolved only by a searching investigation. Our knowledge of his activities is predicated almost exclusively upon public source material and highly confidential sources, whose identity cannot be disclosed.

Information may be available in the San Juan or New York Offices. Due to the delicate nature of this inquiry, it is believed undesirable to check further. It should also be noted that on the attached memorandum, dated April 3, 1950, from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, concerning a previous similar request by Watson for information, Mr. Nichols has written, "No action."

Attachment

64

SAC, New York

August 25, 1950

Director, FBI

RECORDED 35

VITO MARCANTONIO
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau file 100-28126-59
Your file 100-53054

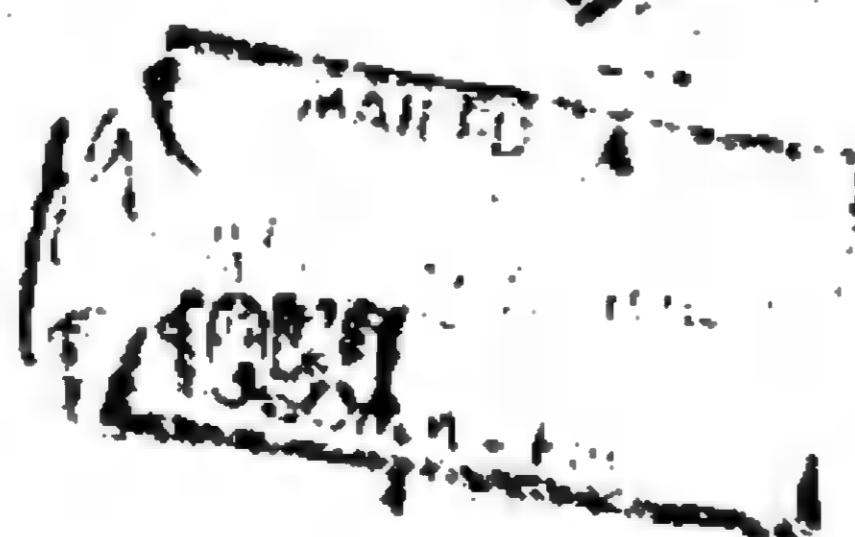
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The Bureau is in accord with your observations concerning [REDACTED]. No attempt should be made to develop [REDACTED] as an informant and if he recontacts your office it should again be made clear to him that the FBI has made no request for him to furnish information. However, any information which [REDACTED] has obtained and offers to furnish should, of course, be accepted.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Att.: Mr. L. B. Nichols,
Assistant Director

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: VITO MARCANTONIO
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau file 100-28126

DATE: August 17, 1950

J. C. Tamm

Reference is made to my telephone conversation with Mr. Nichols on August 16, 1950, in which I advised him that I had received a call from one [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] New York City, telephone [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] had stated that he had been referred to me by MR. LEO CADISON of the Department; that he had some information which he thought might be of interest to us; and he requested that I contact MR. CADISON to determine if we were interested in what he, [REDACTED], had to say.

After relating the above to Mr. Nichols, he subsequently advised that he had contacted MR. CADISON and instructed that [REDACTED] be interviewed. Mr. Nichols stated that [REDACTED] is a good friend of MR. CADISON and is known personally to the Attorney General.

On the same day, SAs Melvin A. Thompson and Charles L. Smith interviewed [REDACTED]. He stated that he is a free-lance newspaper reporter, and that he has done work in the past for the "Pittsburgh Courier", a Negro newspaper circulated nationally. He is interested mainly in civil rights work and has covered lynchings and related stories for the "Pittsburgh Courier" in the south. He does not appear to have any particular regular employment at present, and said that he operates out of his apartment at [REDACTED] New York.

Several weeks ago, after a press conference at the office of Representative VITO MARCANTONIO, the latter took him aside and asked him if he would do some work for him. MARCANTONIO stated that he had heard that the Coalition candidate, JAMES J. DONOVAN, who will run against him in the November Congressional election, was connected with the Christian Front. He asked [REDACTED] if he would conduct some investigation on this matter.

[REDACTED] has made several inquiries for MARCANTONIO and has reported to him that some people believe DONOVAN to have been connected with the Christian Front, but he has obtained no definite proof. He stated that MARCANTONIO has given him ten and twenty dollars at times, apparently in payment for the information, suggesting that [REDACTED] may need it for drinks and expenses. [REDACTED] claims he is not an associate of MARCANTONIO, but that the latter probably picked on him for checking on DONOVAN since his paper has not been too hard on MARCANTONIO in the past.

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100-53054

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INDEXED - 36 AUG 18 1950
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59

Director, FBI
100-53054

[redacted] believes that MARCANTONIO's campaign headquarters, which he has visited numerous times, will be "crawling with Communists" just before the election. Furthermore, he believes that MARCANTONIO will receive campaign money from the Communist Party.

He suggested that his services could be utilized by us in obtaining information on MARCANTONIO, the Communists at his headquarters, and the sources of his funds.

The interviewing agents advised him that we would be glad to accept what information he could furnish concerning definite Communist activities, and that his offer of assistance was appreciated. However, he was told that we could not be placed in a position wherein it might be shown at some time in the future that the FBI had an informant assigned to collect information at the campaign headquarters of a candidate for a Congressional office. He stated that he appreciated our position, and that, although he did not have information of a specific nature to offer concerning Communist activities at present, he would communicate with us when he did. He said he intended to continue to work with MARCANTONIO for a while and would be glad to cooperate with us at any time in the future.

During the interview he mentioned that one of the publishers of the "Pittsburgh Courier" is visiting in New York City. He said that he wanted to try to induce the paper to publish a series of articles against MARCANTONIO, and if he could mention to this publisher that he was contacting the FBI concerning MARCANTONIO, he might be able to convince him // that there was a good story involved. He was reminded by the interviewing agents that he was not being asked by the FBI to do anything and that this office was not desirous of having any connection whatsoever with anything he may write or cause to be written about MARCANTONIO.

It was the impression of the interviewing agents that [redacted] would not be a particularly trustworthy source of information. He told of obtaining confidential information on civil rights matters from wardens and police officers in the south, and then exposing them in the "Pittsburgh Courier".

He indicated that he thought JAMES J. DONOVAN was a "Christian Fronter", but that he would try to help him while at the same time he intended to assist MARCANTONIO collect derogatory information on DONOVAN.

It is recognized that the Bureau might possibly desire the type

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Director, FBI
100-53054

of information concerning MARCANTONIO which [redacted] claims he can furnish from the "inside", but it is not believed that he is the type of individual who could handle such an assignment discreetly.

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Mr. To:

L. B. Nichols

October 26, 1950

Mr. Kenneth R. Watson, who is an investigator of the Scripps-Howard newspaper and who is attached to the editorial department of the New York World-Telegram, stopped in to see Mr. McGuire, advising that a libel action has been pending against the New York Telegram, brought by Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York.

It appears that the paper carried a story on July 19, 1949, during the Mayoralty campaign in which Marcantonio was a candidate, to the effect that Marcantonio, the Red Congressman, had met in a midtown hotel with unnamed persons to discuss an offer made of \$100,000 if Marcantonio would run against Mayor O'Dwyer. Watson stated that Marcantonio won the suit in the New York Supreme Court and it was appealed by the paper and the Appellate Division upheld the appeal, whereupon the case was carried by Marcantonio to the New York Court of Appeals where Marcantonio was sustained. The matter is now going to the Supreme Court of the United States and Watson is asking for help, wonders if it would be possible for the Bureau to give him any leads which would show (1) any association of Marcantonio with gangsters and racketeers, which could be provable by court records and (2) whether we have any information regarding Marcantonio being barred from Puerto Rico three or four years ago when he was allegedly defending Puerto Rican Reds.

Watson was advised that we did not know if we could be of any help at this point, but a check would be made and he would be advised at his New York office in the event it was possible to be of any assistance to him. For record purposes, his phone number in New York is Lexington 2-8563.

cc Mr. Jones

JJM:MP

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "Yes make a check & see what we have." H.

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NOVEMBER 4, 1950

SAC, NEW YORK

VITO MARCANTONIO, SM, C. REBULET DATED AUGUST EIGHTEEN
NINETEENFIFTY. SUBMIT REPORT IMMEDIATELY.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS *10/29*

FROM : M. A. JONES *✓*

SUBJECT: KENNETH R. WATSON
 Investigator
 Scripps-Howard Newspapers
 New York World-Telegram
 Libel Action
 VITO MARCANTONIO
 Congressman from New York

DATE: November 6, 1950

D-1-1

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Jurnea
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Beahm
 Miss Candy

Attached is a blind memorandum setting forth pertinent public source material which might help Kenneth Watson in regard to the libel suit by Marcantonio.

Material concerning the New York Sun is not included in that the New York Sun is now a part of the World-Telegram and certainly Watson has all of this material available.

Attachment

2 *RECK:mab*

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 Supto Watson
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INDEXED - 64

100-28126-62

NOV 13 1950

ccym

Puerto Rican Rebels, U.S. Communists Are Old Fellow Travelers

By WILFRED ALEXANDER

U. S. Communists have been linked for many years with the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party's revolutionary acts which culminated in last week's abortive attempt to assassinate President Truman.

A chain of events going back at least 14 years shows active participation of Communists here with the Puerto



Vito Marcantonio (left) stands beside San Juan's city manager, Jesus Benitez Castano, in 1936 visit to the Puerto Rican capital, when the left-wing Congressman spearheaded group which sought to free convicted Nationalist leader Pedro A. Campos.

(International Photo)

Rican radical movement, and continued Red support of the long-brewing attempt to overthrow the Caribbean island's government.

In the middle of it all is East Harlem's left-wing Rep. Vito Marcantonio, who headed one subversive group which encourage insurrection, and who admittedly went to Puerto Rico in 1936 in a futile attempt to free Nationalist Party leader Pedro Albizu Campos after he was convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Joins 'Legal Arm'

The Harvard-educated Campos, who served six years in the Federal prison at Atlanta for the crime, was arrested again last week in a roundup of radicals after the Washington outburst and has been indicted in Puerto Rico on charges of plotting and attempting to overthrow the Government and attempted murder of a detective.

Campos has long been linked with U. S. Communists. When he left prison in 1943, he joined the national committee of the International Labor

gave the Mirror this explanation of his role in the rebel leader's 1936 defense:

"I was one of three lawyers on Campos' appeal. I handled only the constitutionality angle. I had nothing to do with the merits of the case."

One of the other lawyers was Gilberto Concepcion, a Puerto Rican, also a member of the ILD.

In the attack on President Truman, a memorandum and a letter, both bearing Campos' signature, were found on the body of the slain assassin, Grisilio Torresola. The note said:

"The delegates will accord you all the necessary cooperation that your mission may be a triumph."

Also Convicted

Torresola was accompanied by Oscar Collazo, former U. S. leader of the Nationalist Party, in a gun-blazing assault on Blair House last Wednesday. Collazo was wounded.

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Wash. News _____

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N.Y. Mirror *✓*

N. Y. Compass *✓*

ENCLOSURE

Date: 11/6-50

Continued from Page 2

Communist Party's usual language of hate in adopting a resolution describing Puerto Rico as "a nation in colonial bondage against the will of its people."

The Daily Worker erased any doubts of Communist collaboration with the revolutionists with an official statement of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico last Friday, two days after the attempted assassination, praising the act, saying:

"The Nationalists have acted heroically. They gave their lives for love of liberty."

The statement was signed by Cesar Andreu Iglesias, party president, whose American wife, Jane Speed, was a leader several years ago of the Communist Party in Alabama. Both are now under arrest in Puerto Rico.

Another seized on the island as a Nationalist radical is Ruth Reynolds, who in 1937 participated in the Communist celebration here of the birthday of Mother Bloor, old-line Marxist who helped the Communist Party in the U. S.

1939 Conference

The long chain of evidence linking the Communists here to the island revolution also includes the 1939 national ILD conference in Washington, when part of the business was devoted to "the situation in Puerto Rico."

But the clinching evidence is found in The Communist, official monthly magazine of the U. S. Communist Party, which said in July, 1936:

"The Communist Party, jointly with the Nationalists and individuals of the other parties, began to call a series of mass meetings which shook the country (meaning Puerto Rico)."

On Aug. 3, a month later, Mariano Antonio arrived in San Juan to lead "the fight to free Pedro Albizu Campos."

62

November 7, 1950

MEMORANDUM

RE: VITO MARCANTONIO

The following are leads which may be helpful concerning this person's activities:

- (1) The columnist, Westbrook Pegler, has through the years attacked Marcantonio. Particular note should be given to Pegler's column for December 17, 1943, wherein he refers to the relationship of Marcantonio to Dave Dubinsky and Matt Levy. Attention should also be directed to Pegler's columns of December 16 and 17, 1943. Pegler's column is syndicated on a daily basis and appears in numerous newspapers throughout the country.
- (2) The New York Mirror, in 1946, ran a series of articles by Justin Gilbert and Erwin Savelson on Marcantonio. For example, an article in the Mirror on August 11, 1946, described how a dope peddler boasted Marcantonio would vouch for him, and later was defended by Marcantonio's legal aide.

Another series of articles in the Mirror, written by Justin Gilbert, purported to show Marcantonio's tie-up with "vicious criminals, goons and gunmen," who canvassed East Harlem attempting to influence voters in his behalf. The article of October 30, 1946, set forth the complete criminal records of two such individuals.

A similar article by Gilbert, in the October 29, 1946, issue of the Mirror charged that convicted seditionists and traitors released from Federal prisons for advocating the armed overthrow of the United States Government were publicly campaigning for Marcantonio.

Gilbert and Savelson, in an August 6, 1946, Daily Mirror story, charged that "his (Marcantonio) machine dominates the Harlem underworld" and "the one-man dictatorship is now reaching out to expand the monopoly foisted on the city with the aid of rampaging gangs of criminals and hoodlums." In conjunction with this story and another one concerning Marcantonio, the Mirror ran a photograph captioned "Marcantonio has dinner with Harlem underworld chieftains." The cut line stated: "This photograph, taken in 1938 at an East Harlem night club, shows Vito Marcantonio rubbing shoulders with the city's underworld."

- (3) The House of Representatives Report Number 2739 of the 79th Congress discloses that the House Campaign Expenditures Committee investigated what

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E. C. Kemper:mab

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ENCLOSURE

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happened in Marcantonio's District on Election Day, November, 1946. It was on this day that Joseph R. Scottoriggio, a Republican who was assigned to watch a polling place in Marcantonio's District, was attacked and later died as a result of the wounds. Marcantonio was loud in his denunciation of those responsible for the death. He expressed violent objection to violence in politics. Also, in testimony he denied connection with racketeers and the Communist Party in a "preliminary investigation into alleged election irregularities in the Primary Election and the General Election in the 18th Congressional District, New York." This proceeding took place in Room 1404, United States Court House, 2 Foley Square, New York, New York, on December 7, 1946. The House Committee Report Number 2739 was based upon the testimony taken at that time.

(4) It is noted that in the New York Mirror for November 6, 1950, there is a photograph of Marcantonio, taken in Puerto Rico in 1936. The photograph is accompanied by an article by Wilfred Alexander. The source of Mr. Alexander's material may be of interest to Mr. Watson.

62

October 30, 1950.

The F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

ad 7-1

Gentlemen:

I have been invited to a private meeting to hear Vito Marcantonio speak.

I believe that as a citizen I should hear all the arguements. If you believe that it is not wise for me to do so, please notify me.

Yours truly,

ab

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Office Mem...

IN • UNITED

OVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 25, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: VITO MARCANTONIO, wa. Vito Marcadonio
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 It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual. The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)NAME VITO MARCANTONIOALIASES VITO MARCADONIORACE White SEX Male NATIVE BORN NATURALIZED ALIEN COMMUNIST SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM TAB FOR COMSAB DATE OF BIRTH December 12, 1902 PLACE OF BIRTH New York CityRESIDENCE ADDRESS 231 East 116th Street, New York CityBUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) United States House of Representatives, CongressmanEX-16

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List)

CWP:MMcM
100-53054

EX-16

A. E. Leonard